

HONORABLE RICHARD A. JONES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

ANTHONY P. KEYTER,

Plaintiff,

v.

AIR INDIA,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C09-0825RAJ

ANTHONY P. KEYTER,

Plaintiff,

v.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C09-897RAJ

ANTHONY P. KEYTER,

Plaintiff,

v.

BOEING COMPANY,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C09-962RAJ

ORDER IN RELATED CASES

Plaintiff Anthony Keyter has filed the three above-captioned actions. Two were initially assigned to the undersigned judge, and the third (Case No. C09-897) was

1 transferred to the undersigned judge because it is related to the other two cases, pursuant
2 to this District's policy to transfer related cases to the judge with the lowest case number.

3 Mr. Keyter is no stranger to this District's courts or to the federal courts in
4 general. Three of his previous suits were dismissed in this District. One of those
5 dismissals, in *Keyter v. United States*, came in an order that barred Mr. Keyter from filing
6 certain suits in this District. See Case No. C08-5235RBL (Dkt. # 13) (May 13, 2008
7 order) (hereinafter "Bar Order"). The Bar Order detailed Mr. Keyter's habit of
8 attempting to bring criminal charges against hundreds of government officials, ranging
9 from the President of the United States, members of Congress, federal and state judges,
10 and a host of others. It noted that Mr. Keyter had been admonished by at least two
11 federal district courts that private citizens have no right to institute criminal charges. The
12 Bar Order observed that Mr. Keyter's complaints stem from his divorce proceeding in
13 2000 in Pierce County Superior Court. Mr. Keyter was dissatisfied with the result of his
14 divorce, and blamed the presiding judge, his former wife, and her attorney for the
15 outcome. He then embarked on a campaign of communicating with government officials
16 in an effort to correct what he believed to be a miscarriage of justice. When his efforts
17 were unsuccessful, he named each of the officials with whom he communicated as a co-
18 conspirator. Numerous iterations of this process have led to Mr. Keyter's current
19 allegations, contained in a three volume "Dossier of Crimes" which he has filed in each
20 of these cases. The Dossier of Crimes alleges that more than 14,000 government officials
21 at all levels of state and federal government are "known insurgents" guilty of various
22 "crimes." Among the "known insurgents" are members of the United States armed
23 forces, the entire United States Cabinet, thousands of state and federal judges, entire
24 Congresses of the United States, state executive officials, state legislators, prosecuting
25 attorneys, and a few Washington city officials for good measure.

1 The Bar Order concluded with a prohibition on further suits from Mr. Keyter that
2 arise from his efforts to remedy what he believes to be an unjust result in his divorce
3 proceedings:

4 The plaintiff, Anthony P. Keyter, is hereby prohibited from filing in this
5 court any action which arises from his previous divorce and plaintiff's
6 resulting actions to remedy the alleged injustices. If plaintiff attempts to
7 file in this Court any other action arising from the divorce action or if a
8 matter is transferred to this Court from another District raising this subject
9 matter, it will be summarily dismissed.

10 Bar Order at 3.

11 The three above-captioned actions are within the scope of the Bar Order. As
12 Plaintiff makes abundantly clear by including his prolix "Dossier of Crimes" as a filing in
13 each of these three cases, these three cases arise from the same conspiracy allegations
14 that led to the Bar Order. In summary, he uses the new cases to allege that high-level
15 federal government officers (including the President of the United States), conspired with
16 The Boeing Company ("Boeing") to kidnap and murder the Plaintiff. Air India was
17 allegedly a co-conspirator in the plot, motivated both by its close commercial ties with
18 Boeing and by its desire to prevent Mr. Keyter from reporting on its alleged aviation
19 safety violations. The Ford Motor Company ("Ford") does not appear to be directly
20 involved in the alleged conspiracy, but is implicated because its Chief Executive Officer,
21 Alan Mulally, was a Boeing officer until he left for the Ford CEO post in September
22 2006. Ford is liable, in Plaintiff's view, because Mr. Mulally works there and because
23 Ford's board of directors has helped thwart Plaintiff's efforts to prosecute Mr. Mulally.

24 Although Plaintiff has expanded upon the allegations that were the subject of the
25 Bar Order, the court finds that the above-captioned suits are subject to that order as well.
26 Without the allegations that are the subject of the Bar Order, the new material in the
27 instant suits amounts to a wholly implausible allegation that three corporations were
28 involved in a plot to kidnap and murder him for no reason. Plaintiff has not pleaded any
particular facts to explain his allegations, but insists that he has evidence that he will

1 reveal once the court appoints an investigator. The Bar Order was intended to prevent
2 further use of judicial resources to address wholly implausible allegations, and the court
3 holds that Plaintiff cannot avoid the Bar Order simply by adding additional implausible
4 allegations against non-governmental entities to supplement his previous implausible
5 allegations against government officers.

6 As a further reason to apply the Bar Order to these three cases, the court notes that
7 Plaintiff continues to abuse legal process just as he did in the cases that led to the Bar
8 Order. In each case he has filed motions and requests insisting that criminal activity is
9 occurring, and asking the court to arrest various persons and to appoint a prosecutor. He
10 has improperly filed some of these motions *ex parte*. Even if Plaintiff's allegations were
11 supported by credible evidence, the court would have no authority to award relief on his
12 motions. This court does not institute criminal charges, does not appoint prosecutors, and
13 does not effectuate arrests except in narrow circumstances that are not present in any of
14 these cases. Plaintiff is either aware of this, or has willfully ignored prior orders advising
15 him that neither private citizens nor federal courts are empowered to bring criminal
16 charges, appoint prosecutors, or arrest persons who have not been charged or indicted.
17 Thus, even if Plaintiff's allegations were not wholly implausible, this court could not
18 award him the relief he seeks. The Bar Order makes clear that Plaintiff has already been
19 warned about this type of abuse of process. Plaintiff's conduct in these cases makes clear
20 that he has ignored the Bar Order.

21 Also accompanying each action is a familiar tactic from the cases that led to the
22 Bar Order: an "affidavit of prejudice" against the undersigned judge. Plaintiff insists
23 that this undersigned judge has no jurisdiction to hear his case, apparently for the simple
24 reason that the undersigned judge has entered the conspiracy against Plaintiff merely by
25 his association with other judges in this District. The court finds no merit to these
26 allegations, and declines to recuse from these actions. Typically, Local Rules W.D.
27 Wash. GR 8(c) would require the court to refer Plaintiff's request for disqualification to
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1 the Chief Judge of this District, but that act is pointless in this case. Plaintiff has already
2 named the Chief Judge as a co-conspirator, along with every other judge in this District.
3 Plaintiff also names every Ninth Circuit appellate judge, and every Justice of the United
4 States Supreme Court. Under these circumstances, there is no judge to give Plaintiff's
5 affidavits of prejudice a second look. The court declines to delay this action by engaging
6 in a time-consuming quest to find a judge with jurisdiction who is not an alleged member
7 of the conspiracy against Plaintiff. Even if the court found such a judge, it is apparent
8 that Plaintiff would immediately name him or her a co-conspirator as well.

9 By authority of the Bar Order, the court summarily dismisses each of the three
10 above-captioned actions. In these three actions, Plaintiff has repeated both the allegations
11 and the abusive litigation conduct that led to the Bar Order. The Bar Order authorizes
12 summary dismissal of his actions in these circumstances.

13 The court further warns Mr. Keyter that if he continues to make improper filings
14 in these cases, he will be subject to an order to show cause why the court should not
15 impose monetary sanctions or other sanctions against him.

16 IT IS SO ORDERED.

17 DATED this 3rd day of August, 2009.

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22 The Honorable Richard A. Jones
23 United States District Judge
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